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11 June 1965



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
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C O N T E N T S

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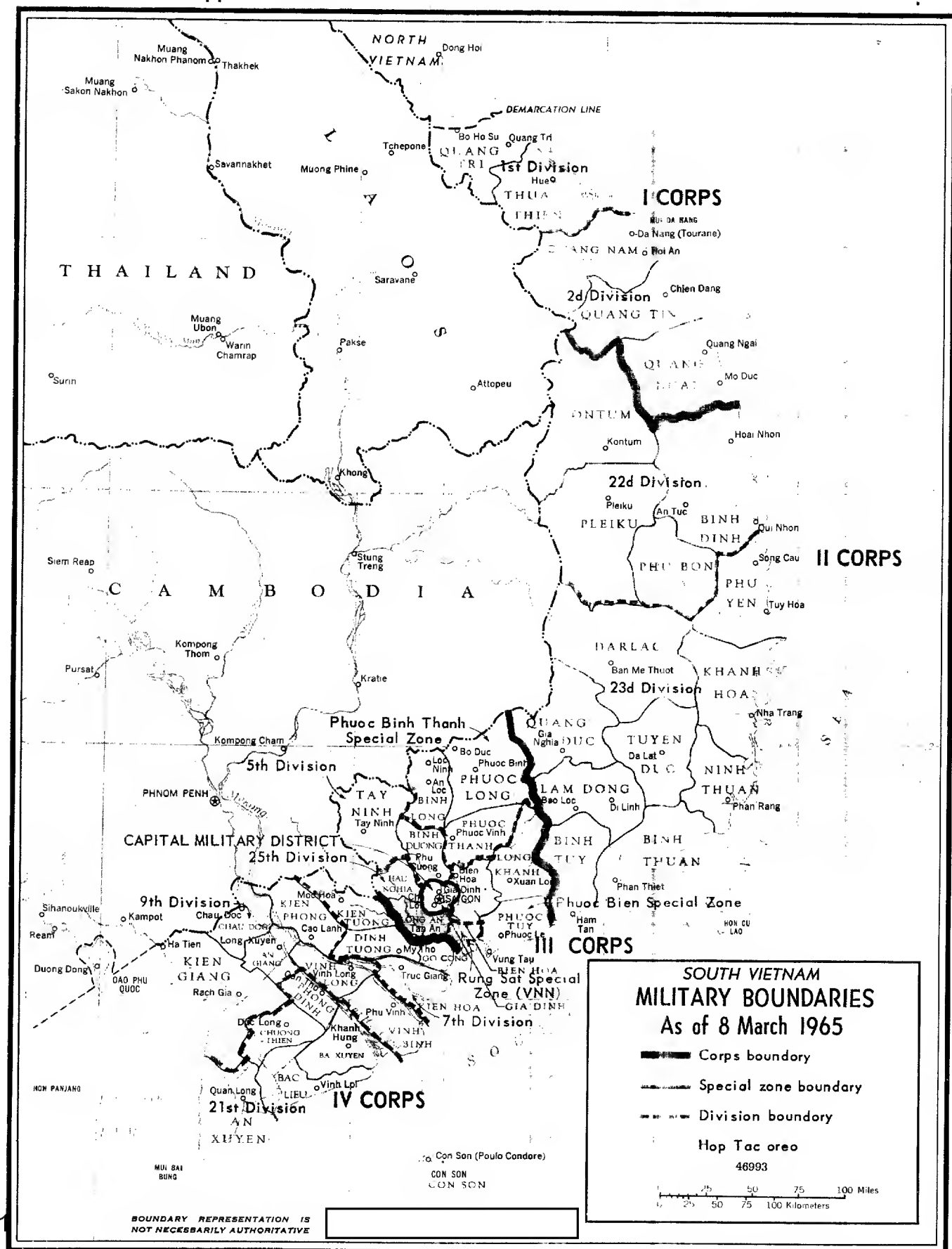
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*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The Military Situation in South Vietnam: Fighting continues in the Dong Xoai area of Phouc Long Province, 60 miles north of Saigon, where government forces are still attempting to recapture the town.

A government Ranger battalion has now reoccupied the district headquarters compound and recaptured two artillery pieces seized by the Viet Cong. The Viet Cong force involved, now estimated as a full regiment, had successfully chewed up two waves of an earlier relief force as it debarked from helicopters in the landing zone.

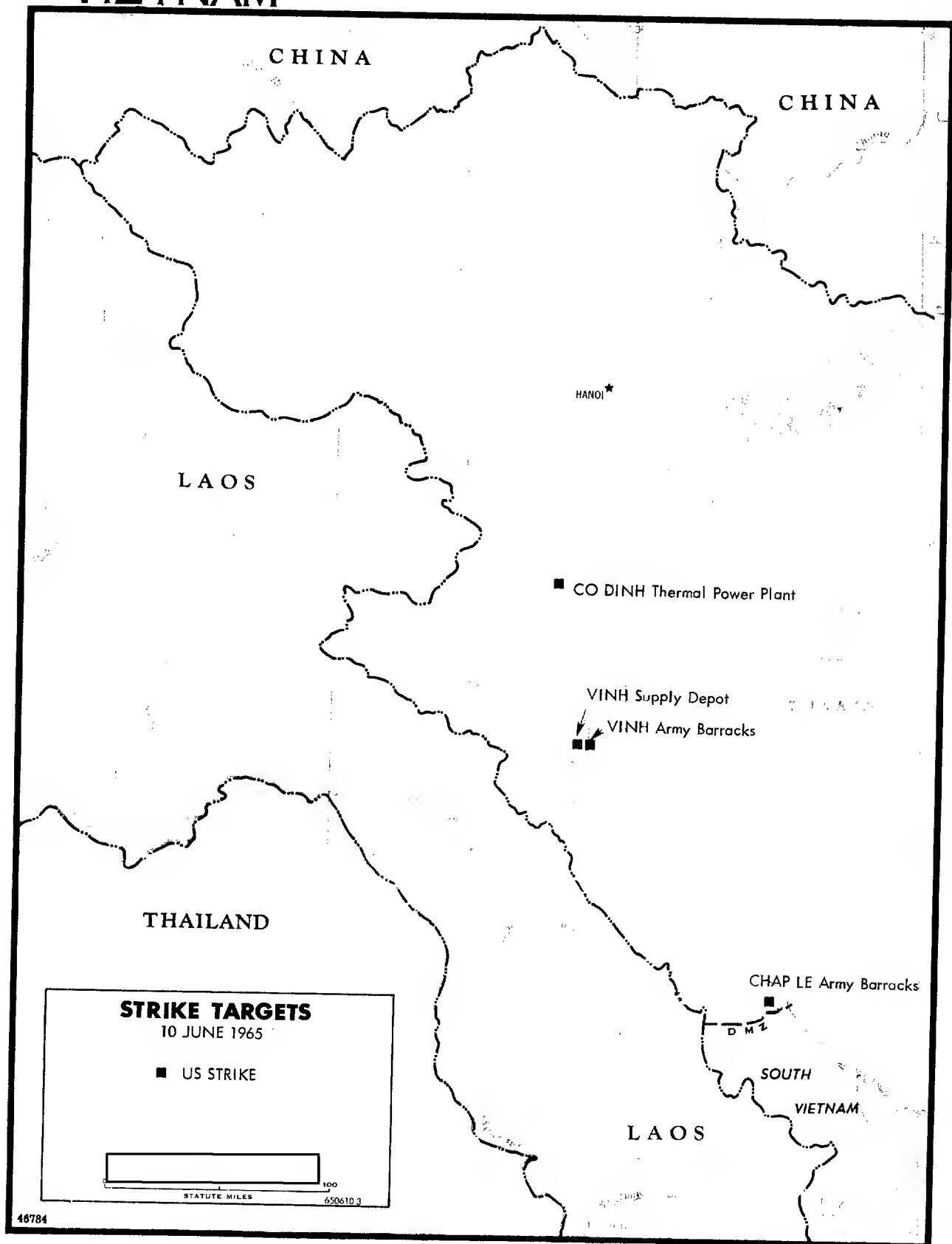
Casualties in the action are not yet fully known, particularly among the 250-300 South Vietnamese in the garrison at the time of the attack, but losses are believed heavy. Of 20 US personnel in Dong Xoai when attacked, 13 wounded have been evacuated, one has been confirmed killed, and six are missing and presumed dead. Eleven other Americans are missing and probably killed in the reinforcement operations. Eight of them were crew members of two helicopters which were destroyed. The Ranger battalion now in the area has lost 30 killed and 15 wounded so far. The Viet Cong force is being subjected to intensive air strikes in an effort to dislodge them from the town.

Political Developments in South Vietnam: No progress has been reported toward easing the political crisis in Saigon. Various generals, acting under their mandate to try to reconcile opposing factions, have been sounding out religious leaders on

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convening a conference to try to iron out differences with the government. The generals also discussed the situation among themselves yesterday, but reportedly reached no firm decisions. [Premier Quat told Deputy Ambassador Johnson yesterday that there are some differences among the generals over whether they should seek a "minimum solution" of the cabinet deadlock or a "clean sweep." Thus far, Quat appears to have done little to try to influence the military's thinking.]

The Air Strikes in North Vietnam: On 10 June, US aircraft struck the army barracks at Chap Le and Vinh, a supply depot at Vinh, and the Co Dinh thermal power plant. The damage inflicted on these targets varied from moderate to heavy. One US Navy aircraft crashed and burned during the attack on the power plant. The pilot is presumed lost.

US armed route reconnaissance missions flown on 10 June were hampered by poor weather. Pilots report, however, that eight bridges were damaged or destroyed, a ferry and two radar sites were damaged, and about 16 buildings at the Muong Sen supply depot near the Laos border were hit. No road traffic was observed.

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*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) The rebels are intensifying their psychological offensive by charging that Imbert's forces have committed new atrocities and appealing for loyalist military defections.

About 40 persons may have been killed near the town of Villa Mella, north of Santo Domingo, between 22 May and 5 June. Loyalist military leaders are denying any complicity in the mass executions, but rebel accusations have put Imbert on the defensive. US Embassy officials believe that some of the executions were carried out by loyalist military and police to avenge rebel atrocities committed during the early days of the insurrection.

The new allegations of loyalist atrocities may prompt the UN Security Council to re-examine the effectiveness of the Organization of American States (OAS) in the Dominican crisis. The OAS Human Rights Commission is currently investigating the executions and OAS Secretary General Mora reportedly wants a committee of criminologists to assist the commission.

In a recorded speech broadcast yesterday afternoon, Juan Bosch cited the Villa Mella incident as demonstrating that "the final hour of the generals is near." He urged the rank and file of the loyalist military to go over to the rebel side before it was too late. Rebel army chief Lora Fernandez, in a similar appeal on Wednesday, promised that deserters from Imbert's forces would not be punished for their earlier "mistakes."

Meanwhile, mobile Dominican police units are being deployed to three provincial capitals to deal with any pro-rebel demonstrations and violence that might occur in the interior on 14 June. Yesterday a rebel newspaper stated that the date would be an appropriate one for a "spontaneous mobilization of the masses." At the same time, however, the newspaper prepared the grounds for the mobilization's failure by charging that the US Embassy was trying to provoke incidents which would result in repressive measures by the Imbert government.

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Indonesia: Sukarno is continuing to exert relatively quiet but steady pressure to bring the army into line with his leftist policies.

On 1 June he opened a ten-day indoctrination course for 16,000 national and provincial civil and military officials in "NASAKOM-ism"--the philosophy of promoting the collaboration of nationalist, religious, and Communist elements within the government. This indoctrination course is in addition to the program of the Defense Institute, where Communists are regular lecturers, and to other indoctrination courses for both civil and military officials given by the Communist-dominated National Front and KOTRAR, the NASAKOM-ized "Supreme Command for Retooling the Apparatus of the Revolution."

In a recent address to the Defense Institute, Sukarno suggested for "further study" the creation of a "fifth armed force" composed of volunteers. This presumably is a variant of the Communist demand for the arming of "peasants and workers" to which the army has made some concessions in Sumatra.

In a speech to the Communist Party Central Committee in mid-May, party chairman Aidit proposed that NASAKOM councils be established for each of the armed forces to supervise military subordination to state policy. Subsequently, an unidentified Communist official was quoted as saying that the idea is to develop a "political commissar system," similar to that in Communist countries, which would operate between national and area command levels.

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The only effective, although diminishing, anti-Communist army activity is in the provinces. In North Sumatra, where the Communists have made rapid progress toward controlling the province, the army is attempting to keep going at least one anti-Communist newspaper and has plans for anti-Communist political activity. In East Java, where there still appears to be a grass-roots Muslim offensive against the Communists, the army and police have not yielded to leftist pressure to repress the Muslims' agitation.

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Rumania: The recently issued draft of the revised statutes of the Rumanian Communist Party illustrates the party's nationalist outlook.

The statutes specifically charge that the army is to be educated for "defending revolutionary victories, the nation's borders, independence, national sovereignty, and peace."

The revised statutes also appear intended to establish a basis for the further evolution of Rumanian national Communism. The preamble now states that the party "bases all its activity on Marxist-Leninist learning, applied creatively to the conditions and specific peculiarities of our country."

The draft includes a number of features presently unique to the Yugoslav party, the pioneer of national Communism. For example, the party chief is designated secretary general, candidate party membership has been eliminated, and party members are limited to "only one post of political leadership..., whether in the party or state organs."

The draft statutes are to be formally approved at the Rumanian party's Fourth Congress, scheduled to open on 19 July.

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*Peru: [The pro-Cuban Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) may have begun long-delayed guerrilla operations.]

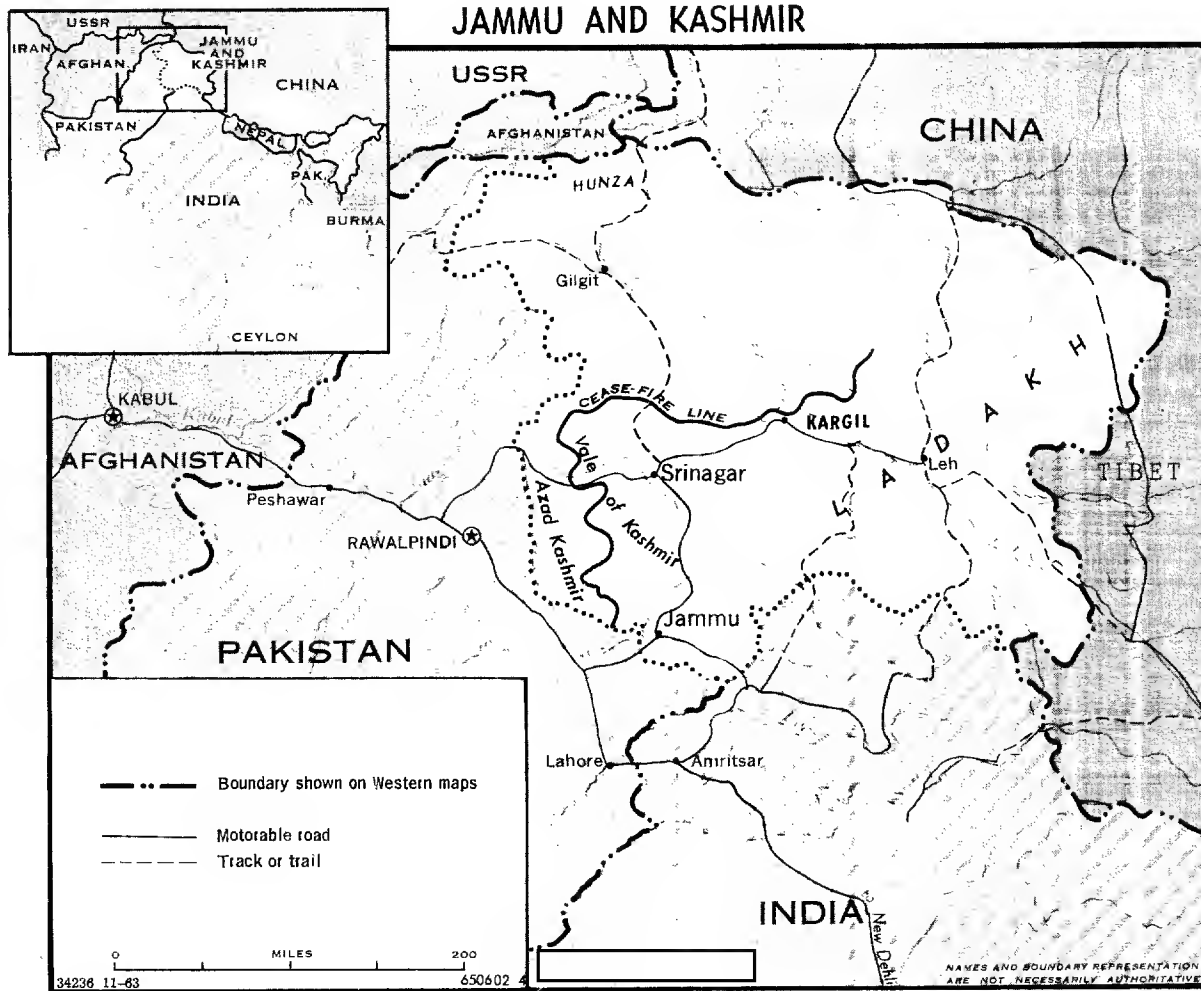
[redacted]
[redacted] a group of guerrillas had attacked two ranches and a mine near Huancayo in Peru's central zone. Two cases of dynamite were taken from the mine. Lima newspapers give varied accounts of the attacks, but most report that two bridges were also destroyed. [redacted]

[Preliminary indications are that the attacks were the work of the MIR. The MIR has three camps with a total complement of from 25 to 50 men in the area, most of whom were trained in Cuba and Communist China. [redacted]

[The guerrillas pose no immediate threat to the government. Security forces are well informed on the locations of the guerrilla camps. However, because of the rugged terrain, and the fact that the guerrillas have the support of many nearby villages, it will be difficult for authorities to capture them.]

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East Germany - Berlin: The East Germans, presumably with Soviet assent or encouragement, are trying to undercut Four Power rights to exclusive use of Berlin airspace. The eighth in a series of East German helicopter flights in the Berlin Control Zone since 23 March occurred yesterday, when an East German aircraft penetrated airspace over the US Sector. On 9 June East German helicopters made two complete circuits of the borders around West Berlin and interfered with the landing patterns over the British airfield at Gatow. On both days the helicopters were observed landing in East Berlin at Johannisthal airfield--inactive for many years--for servicing.

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Kashmir: The Indians are becoming increasingly aggressive along the cease-fire line in Kashmir, according to a member of the UN Observer Group. On 6 June the Indian Army occupied additional Pakistani territory in the Kargil area, where in mid-May it overran several Pakistani outposts. UN observers have been told by the Indian commander that he has no intention of withdrawing and in fact may further expand his perimeter. These Indian attacks, which may be in part a retaliation for the continued Pakistani military presence in the Rann of Kutch, seem likely in turn to provoke Pakistani action at some other point along the line.

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Aden: [The British High Commissioner to the Federation of South Arabia has issued new supplementary emergency regulations to control increased terrorism in Aden. Both the Aden Government and the local nationalists have protested, and demonstrations are likely. The new measures were introduced in part to facilitate the work of a British committee which is to arrive shortly to begin to develop a constitution for a unitary state in South Arabia.]

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*Bolivia: On 10 June a small army force reportedly occupied the Catavi-Siglo Veinte mine complex without resistance. More troops are nevertheless standing by, ready to move on the Huanuni and Colquiri mines if necessary.

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The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

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